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The second means is a return to ancient Chinese learning. The lack of personal culture, the poor education, the long fingernails, the absence of toothbrushing and other habits, etc., of the Chinese are reviewed. Dr. Sun maintains, however, that the Chinese show no lack of talent. '' All the objects which the foreigners now prize most highly are inventions formerly achieved *by* the Chinese, ' Among them he enumerates the compass, printing, porcelain, gunpowder, tea, silk, and the inventicn of arched doorways and hanging bridges.

The third means is the study of Foreign Sciences, in which he includes machinery, aviation and electricity.

Japan is again cited as an example, "If China imitates Japan she will become as strong as *ten Powers."* And when she acquires this strength she will be able to "govern the country rightly and to pacify the world.''

2. DEMOCRACY

The second series of Lectures deals with *' Democracy. *'

Lecture I treats of the "History of Democracy." A geological dissertation is followed bjr a description of mankind's struggle against animals and against the forces of nature. Next comes "The struggle of man against man, of peoples

against tyrants, Monarchy, Democracy." It may surprise some historians to read that:—

"After the fall of Rome, the Emperor was overthrown ; the political power was wrested from him ; but he retained the religious power, and the peoples